SECRETARY ROOT SAYS THE RAIL-WAYS ARE INADEQUATE

And Utterly Unable to Carry the Products of the Country-He Also Favored the Passage of a Measure to Encourage the Upbuilding of the Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Elihu Root, Secretary of State, pledged the support of the national Administration to the movement having for its purpose the adoption of a definite legislative policy looking to the improvement of the waterways of the United States, and again emphasized the necessity for the passage of a measure to encourage the upbuilding of the American merchant marine at the opening session of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to-day. Mr. Root was warmly welcomed as he entered the convention hall, and his address strongly favorable to liberal river and harbor appropriations, wisely made and economically expended, was enthusiastically applauded

The congress convened to-day with more than four hundred delegates in attendance. Thirty-three States and probably fifty municipalities were represented Governors of States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officials of boards of trade and chambers of commerce and prominent business men from every section, of the United States were present.

Secretary Root delivered the first forma address. He was followed by M. Jusserand the French Ambassador: Senator Francis G Newlands, Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission Gustav Schwab of New York, John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics: former Governor George C. Pardee of California, Cyrus P. Walbridge of Missouri and others. A letter of regret was read from Andrew Carnegie, who wrote that "instead of spending the money or warships to fight imaginary foes we should spend it on waterways.

Secretary Root began his speech by deprecating what he termed unmerited criticism and derision usually directed toward river and harbor approprations. "We have come to hear a great deal,"

he said, "about the 'pork barrel' in connection with these matters, as though the rivers and harbors bill were the result of a combination of members of Congress to secure appropriations for the needs of their own districts. It is time that something should be done; something definite and positive, compelling the attention and making the people understand that the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States is not mere barter among politicians but is a matter of great public policy."

Secretary Root declared that the people secretary Root declared that the people were willing and ready to spend money for the improvements of waterways. He instanced their approval of the Panama Canal project and of the ship canal in the State of New York. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress, he said, was working in the right way by beinging together. ing in the right way by bringing together a great body of men from all overr the country who had laid aside individual interests to enforce upon the people principles of a great policy.

principles of a great policy.

"Some reference was made in your last meeting," said Secretary Root, "to 'not crossing the bridge until you get to it.' Gentlemen, we have reacehed the bridge. The question is no longer whether our freight is carried for \$1 or 50 cents, but the question is whether you will have the question is whether you will have the products of the United States carried at all. There is no increase of wealth of mankind so great as the increase which comes from transporting the human product—of agriculture, of the mine and of the factory from the place where it is worthless to the place where it is valuable. We have come to the point where the railroads of the country are unable to perform that function, and there is no human possibility that the rail-roads can keep page with the necessities of The only avenue open to keep up our progress is the avenue

In conclusion Secretary Root said: "Let us have created by the common action of the people of the United States the best opportunities to get their products to the point of shipment, and after they get them to the ocean let us have an American merchant marine that will take our products and extend our commerce all over the world.'

Ambassador Jusserand in a witty speech congratulated the delegates on the laudable object for which they were striving and pointed out the importance of having a definite plan for improving water transportation. He referred to the fact that France in 1879 had inaugurated such a

policy, with the result that now all her great rivers were connected by canals.

Chairman Martin A. Knapp predicted that the traffic of the country would be doubled in seven years. The railroads, he said, were unequal to the task now of carry-ing. ing the commerce of the United States, and he declared that if prosperity was to continue the avenues of transportation would have to be enlarged by the improve-

ment of the waterways.

The congress will continue in session until Friday. Speakers of national prominence will discuss the waterways movement in various sections of the country and resolutions will again be passed de-manding not less than \$50,000,000 annually from Congress for rivers and harbors.

HOTEL FIRM GOES BANKRUPT Union Square Hotel, Hungaria and Nacgelt's in Hoboken Involved.

Neumuller & Schaefer (Clara Neumuller* and Andreas F. Schaefer), proprietors of the Union Square Hotel, the Hotel Hungaria and the Naegeli's Hotel, the latter in Hoboken, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$86,000 and assets unknown, consisting of the furniture and furnishings of the three hotels, wines, liquors and supplies, \$7,500; cash, \$175, and accounts, \$126. The furniture and furnishings are insured for \$53,500. The German Exchange Bank is a creditor for \$15,000, secured by stock in the Excelsior Brewing Company, fifty shares; United Wine and Trading Company, twenty shares; Keck Baking Company fifty shares, and two bonds of the Excelsion Brewing Company. There are 177 creditors, among whom are the Courtlandt Parker estate, \$5,700; Park & Tilford, \$5,557; Beinecke & Co., \$4,800; Snedicor & Sons, \$2,855; Naggels & Sons, Hoboken, \$2,550; John Weber, \$1,416; Second National Bank, \$500; Bachman Brewing Company, \$800; Paula Schaefer, \$4,258; Franz Neumuller,

partners began business May 1, 1888 at the Hotel Hungaria, which they bought for \$21,000 On January 1, 1895, they bought the Union Square Hotel for \$35,000, and in 1894 they bought Naegeli's Hotel in Ho-boken for \$20,000. They sold Naegeli's Hotel in April 2, 1906, but took it back in Jan-

Hotel in April 2, 1906, but took it back in January, 1907.
Dispossess proceedings have been begun against them in the Union Square Hotel.
The petition in bankruptcy filed on Tuesday against the Patterson Hotel Company of 58 West Forty-seventh and 59 West Forty-sixth street and the appointment of Morris J. Hirsch as receiver by Judge Hough of the United States District Court have revived the question among lawyers Hough of the United States District Court have revived the question among lawyers whether a hotel corporation can be adjudicated bankrupt. Judge Holt of the United States District Court has repeatedly decided that it cannot. Mr. Lesser of Lesser Bros., whose petition against the Iroquois Hotel and Apartment Company was dismissed, said yesterday that he had appealed from Judge Holt's decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

T. N. McCauley Out on Bail.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4.-T. N. McCauley, former president of the International Mercantile Agency of New York, was released to-day under \$15,000 bail. He was arrested here as a fugitive from justice

from New York.

McCauley was agrested in New York in
1904 for embezzling \$5,000, and jumped his

MUST IMPROVE WATERWAYS LIMBURG RECHIVERS COUNSELF CURRENCY BILL AFTER JAN. 1 Jackson Says He Is, but Receiver Dougherty

> J. Hampden Dougherty, one of the receivers named by Justice Samuel Seabury last Friday for the properties of the Ne York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad, wrote to THE SUN yesterday to the effect that THE Sun's statement that Mr. Dougherty and his fellow receivers, Paul Fuller and Melvin G. Palliser, had selected Herbert R. Limburg as their counsel was incorrect and that the receivers had not yet determined on their counsel. Mr. Dougherty also objects in his letter to THE SUN'S statement that the receivers had named their counse before they themselves had qualified as

> THE SUN is able to inform the receivers that almost immediately after the filing of Justice Seabury's decision in the Suprem Court a typewritten statement announcing the decision was given out by Mr. Ford, secretary of Attorney-General Jackson, at the Grand Hotel. That statement announced also the names of the receivers and went on to state that Herbert R. Limburg of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg had been selected by the receivers as their counsel "after an informal conference."

Mr. Limburg was present at a conference of the receivers with Mr. Jackson last Saturday when they qualified and handed out to the reporters a statement concerning the conference.

Mr. Dougherty also refers disapprovingly to THE SUN'S statement that he "admires Jackson and Hearst as sincere reformers. On this head he says:

"As to Mr. Hearst, I have never met him nor have I ever to my knowledge expressed approval of his views. I met Mr. Jackson for the first time on the day succeeding my appointment as received and I have never expressed any opinion whatever concerning his views."

LIMBURG A DEFENDANT. State of New Jersey Wants the Taxes of a Bankrupt Corporation.

Herbert R. Limburg, the Hearst lawyer who, according to the Attorney-General's office, has been chosen as counsel for the receivers appointed by Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court for the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was in the Appellate Division yesterday fighting a judgment against himself for \$2,306,20 obtained last May by the State of New Jersey. The judgment was recovered on Limburg's failure to pay the franchise taxes of a New Jersey corporation of which he was president and director and which went into bankruptey.

Limburg before he changed his name from Limburger was president and director of the Patten Vacuum Ice Company, which had its main office at 45 Broadway, though incorporated in New Jersey. He held but a few shares of stock in the concern, but, as he testified at the trial of the suit brought against him and the other directors, he represented on the board of directors a number of friends and relatives who were heavily interested and owned a large part of the stock.

On July 1, 1902, the company's franchise tax for the year 1901, amounting to \$2,500, was due and unpaid, and some months later Attorney-General McCarter began proceedings under Section 7 of the New Jersey franchise tax act of 1884 to enjoin the company from continuing to do business until the tax should be paid. The company was in financial difficulties and engaged Frank Bell, a New York lawyer, to defend the proceedings and obtain an extension of time. On Mr. Bell's urgent representations Mr. McCarter agreed to adjourn the injunction proceedings till September 5, 1903, upon a positive assurance that the sum due the State would be paid on or before that date. That was on May I and Mr. McCarter explained that he would be satisfied with a letter from a responsible person or persons agreeing to see that the money was paid. Such a letter signed by a ma-jority of the board of directors of the com-

pany, he said, would be satisfactory.

Accordingly, on May 5, 1903, Mr. Bell
presented to the Attorney-General of New Jersey such a letter, signed by Herbert R. Limburger, president; Douglas Henry, vice-president; Leonard A. Dessar, S. C. Blake, treasurer; Louis Englehorn, as "a majority of the board of directors."

On the adjourned date Mr. Bell came forward with a preposition from Limburger Comments of the comments

On the adjourned date Mr. Bell came forward with a proposition from Limburg and the other directors to pay \$750 on account of the \$2,500. Mr. McCarter refused to listen and Mr. Bell on September 8 raised the ante to \$1,000. A check for this sum was presented and Mr. McCarter agreed "when the check should be paid" to grant another adjournment to January 5,1904, when he would insist on the balance being paid.

5, 1904, when he would insist on the balance being paid.

The Patten Vacuum Ice Company went into bankruptcy in November, two months after the \$1,000 payment, and the State of New Jersey has so far failed to collect the balance of \$1,500 with interest. The interest under the Jersey franchise tax law is 1 per cent. a month from July 1, 1902, and under the laws of New York 6 per per cent on the balance of \$1,500. The first item makes \$353.33 interest and the second \$330.75. With the costs and the \$1,500 balance the judgment obtained by \$1,500 balance the judgment obtained by the State of New Jersey in a suit against the signers of the agreement amounted to

S2,306.20.

The suit came on for trial last May before Justice Greenbaum. Limburg appeared as counsel in person for himself and for the other defendants, all the signers being named in the suit. He urged that the letter named in the suit. He urged that the letter was simply "a gentlemen's assurance" of an agreement by the company and that the company alone was liable. Justice Greenbaum ordered a verdict against Limburg and the others for the full amount. Under the law each defendant is personally liable for the full amount of the judgment. Justice Greenbaum also denied a motion for a new trial, and from this decision Limburg as defendant and counsel took an appear of the suit of the su burg as defendant and counsel took an ap-peal, which is now before the Appellate

Excelsior Fire Receivership Put Off. Attorney-General Jackson's office was so busy that the plan of applying for a re-Company was not followed up yesterday. It was stated that the receiver will be asked for to-day, probably up the State.

NO DIVORCE FOR MRS. KEVILLE. Judgment in Her Favor Upset by the

Appellate Division. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has reversed the decision of Justice Garretson granting a divorce to Elizabeth Lee Keville, who belongs to the Lee family of Virginia, from Peter E. Keville, who is connected with the blanket manufacturing firm of Thomas kelly & Co. A year ago the case was tried before Justice Garretson without a jury.

Justice Gaynor, who writes the opinion for the Appellate Court, says that the testimony against the defendant was contradictory and improbable. Most of it was given by two servants employed in the given by two servants employed in the houses adjoining the home of the Kevilles at 704 Putnam avenue. They said that they heard the sound of kissing through the brick walls.

Fire Horse Killed on Its Last Run. While Truck 3 in East Thirteenth street was responding to a fire last night a Third avenue street car blocked the path and compelled the driver to steer into an ele-vated pillar. One of the horses fell and broke its back and had to be shot.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DATS. OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WILLING TO LEAVE THE WORK TO CONGRESS.

the Conference With Senators Aldrick and Crane He Had Nothing to Propo and Was Anxious to Hear What They Had to Say-House Committee Meets

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The currency bill, which the Congress leaders are considering will not be ready until after the holiday recess. That was made plain to Presiden Roosevelt in the interview he had last night with Senators Aldrich and Crane, who went to the White House at the President's invitation. It is desired, however, to have a bill ready for submission very soon after the holiday recess.

While none of the parties to last night's conference was inclined to talk about their exchange of views, it became known to-day that Mr. Roosevelt was more anxious to hear what the two New England Senators had to say than express opinions of his own. It had been rumored that the President would ask Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Crane to use their influence to rush through a currency bill before the holidays, but he said nothing last night to indicate that he had any such wish in mind. On the contary he seemed to appreciate that the preparation of a currency measure would require much study, and that if it were to

require much study, and that if it were to be of any permanent value it could not be drafted in a few days or a week.

Beyond the suggestions for currency reform contained in his annual message, the President had nothing to propose. He was apparently willing that the men in Congress who are familiar with finance should be entrusted with the work of making the law. Congressmen who heard making the law. Congressmen who heard to-day something of what occurred at the conference are declaring that the en-actment of financial legislation will be entirely free from friction between the White House and the Capitol.

It was a cause of comment also that the President appeared willing to show a cordial feeling for Senators Aldrich and Crane, whose attitude on the railway rate

Crane, whose attitude on the railway rate bill had displeased him.

The new Banking and Currency Committee of the House met this morning and for two and a half hours discussed the currency situation in all of its phases. There was a wide difference of opinion, but it was said after the adjournment that the committee was more nearly in accord on the necessity for some action than any previous necessity for some action than any previous Banking and Currency Committee has been for several Congresses. Chairman Fowler said that he had been authorized by the committee to name a subcommittee of five members, which will draft a measure to submit to the full committee.

This he will do either to-morrow or Friday.

As soon as this measure is prepared it will be presented to the full committee, which will then grant hearings to financiers and business men whose interests are most affected and who have opinions to advance. The Democratic minority will also pre-pare and submit a draft of a measure to the full committee.

TRAIN EXHIBIT IN COURT. Miniature Track, Ashpit and Cars in an Accident Trial in Newark.

Judge Adams and a jury sitting in the Supreme Court circuit at Newark yesterday heard testimony in Adelburtus Koneski's suit for \$70,000 damages against the Lackawanna Railroad. Koneski's right arm was run over while he was at work in an ashpit at the Secaucus vards on March 8, 1905, and later it was amputated. Koneski says the train crushed his arm as he was climbing out of the ashpit. The company con-tends that he met with the mishap through his own carelessness.

To prove that the accident could no have happened as Koneski says it did the railroad company had a miniature railroad in court yesterday. The locomotive was not produced, but the tender, attached to two freight cars running on a track over an ashpit ten feet long, with other essentials, such as the water hydrants used for cooling the burning coals, the exact duplicate of the surroundings of the scene of the accident, were produced in court. The reason a duplicate of the engine on a smaller scale was not presented, counsel explained, was that since the acci-

dent the engine has been altered.

The outfit was constructed by Perley
B. Cook of Newark, one of the company's patternmakers. It was built on a scale of one-half inch to a foot. The real ashpit is 200 feet. Two sections of track were is 200 feet. Two sections of track were laid across the miniature pit and the train was run over it. A miniature wooden man was also placed in the pit to show where Koneski was at the time the train

ran over his arm.

James Mullin of Schenectady, N. V. who was foreman at the shop at the time of the accident, appeared for Koneski. He said he did not see the accident. Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter, who is derending the action, got Mullin to admit that what he had said in a written statement to one of the railread tempony's ment to one of the railroad company's representatives in Cctober, 1806, was true. Part of the statement contradicted testimony given by Mullin.

Civic Federation's Annual Talkfest.

The annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held on December 18 and 17 at the Park Avenue Hotel. The first day will be devoted to discussing currency regulation, postal savings banks, savings institutions and building and loan associations. The second day's programme will take up arbitration matters. The an-nual dinner of the federation will be held on December 18 at the Hotel Astor. Andrew Carnegie, John Mitchell, E. H. Harriman, Samuel Gompers, George W. Perkins, Charles W. Eliot, Gen. F. D. Grant and Archbishop Ireland will speak.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.—Nos. 33, 36, 37, 38, 21, 32, 12, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term.—Recess, Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part. III.—Case unfinished. Motions, 19emurrers—Nos. 1543, 1988, 1693, 1692, 1594, 1675, 1681, 1682. Preferred causes—Nos. 5412, 5503, 5088, 8040, 8041, 8043, 7073, 7077, 7078, 7079, 7080, 7082, 7084, 7088. General calendar—Nos. 5798, 8308, 1011, 574, 5996, 809, 4156, 5333, 6719, 913, 5673, 5881, 6428, 5132, 4168, 15712, 1231, 324, 4449, 3779, 534, 4249, 5344, 2855, 4504, 5222, 6113, 6740, 5634, 6566, 6569, 6574, 6578. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part V.—Case unfinished. No. 4563—Roose, 4614-N. A. El. R. P. Co.—Tayl Term Part III.—Case. No. 1220, 1456, 1352, 1309, 2864, 2794, 2852, 3000, 1198, 1266, 1267, 1378, 1361, 2954, 1317, 1378, 1322, 1043, 1375, 1378, 1322, 1043, 1375, 1378, 1324, 1340, 1425, 1426, 1437, 1440, 1444, 1450, 1455, 1461, 1462, 1469, 1479, 1467, 1466, 1469, 2562, 2562, 3006, 1198, 1266, 1267, 1378, 1361, 12954, 1317, 1378, 1322, 1043, 1371, 1372, 1322, 1043, 1377, 1378, 1381, 12954, 1317, 1378, 1322, 1043, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1396, 2874, 2892, 918, 987, 988, 847, 940, 1135, 1130, Part IV.—Case unfinished. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Nos. 1960, 2015, 5127, 5392, 1958, 2077, 2078, 2078, 2078, 2079, 2074, 2074, 2075, 2074, 2075, 2074, 2075, 2074, 2075, 2074, 2075, 2074, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2075, 2076, 2075, 2076, 2076, 2075, 2076, 2075, 2076,

Mary Sheehan, No. 2400, will of Israel Lillanthal; at 10:30 A. M.

City Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term.—Part I.—Case unfinished. Nos. 948, 3252, 3245, 3250, 3166, 1133, 9269/4, 588, 3213, 3254. Part II.—Clear. Nos. 3193, 3107, 3396, 3009, 2865, 3219, 3223, 3015, 3069, 3633, 3065, 3063, 3069, 3194. Part III.—Clear. Nos. 2531, 1768, 1438, 9276/4, 3264, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3269, 3276

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters" Contains its Pure Natural Carbonic Acid Gas which GREATLY IMPROVES DIGESTION by acting

WARREN STREET'S MISER DEAD. SAVE UP COAL FOR THE FUTURE. Old Charles Johnson, of Whom There Are

as a Gastric Stimulant and Tonic.

Tales, Killed by Fire in His Shop. Charles Johnson, commercial printer will be missed by the stand keepers of Washington Market, chiefly because, as he could drive a harder bargain than the eleverest of them, they had acquired respect for his superior genius, but the children of West street in the neighborhood of Warren will not be tempted to strew flowers on his grave. He never had cents or smiles for them. He hoarded every cent that did not go for the rent of his dingy loft on the top floor, rear, of 113 Warren street, and for food enough to subsist on, and a for smiles, they were not negotiable.

To save the cost of lodging he slept in the loft. He used little covering, and when it grew cold early yesterday morning and he snow came sifting in through the cracks between the rattling sashes he got up, tottered to his little gas stove and lit it, notwithstanding the cost of gas. A merchant with rooms on a lower floor who ar rived about 7 o'clock in the morning found the dark hall filled with smoke. The firenen came later and broke in the door of the miser's shop. He was lying dead be tween a rear window and one of his presses

Apparently he had fallen asleep over the little stove and tumbled against it. His clothing caught fire and he pulled a quilt from his cot to extinguish the blaze. Then he went toward the rear fire escape, hoping to reach the window, and fell, suffocated.

Johnson was 81 years of age and very feeble. He was a hard worker, but recently his business had been very poor. Once he owned about \$50,000 in real estate, but his avariciousness was so unreasoning that rather than pay his taxes and interest on mortgages and thus see real money leave his possession he sacrificed his property That is what one of his nearest relatives

Kindly folk in the neighborhood of his shop say that he was simply "close." There was a story that he changed all the money he earned in the last ten years or so into gold merely to gratify the hunger of his eyes. It was said also that he had secreted much of this gold in his shop. The fireman on duty there after the blaze was put out said that he had looked around and had not found anything that looked like coin.

Johnson and his brother Paul courted the same girl in their youth and Paul married her. After Paul's death Johnson married the widow, who died several years ago.

ried the widow, who died several years ago, after an unhappy experience with him. It is said that he was so penurious that he ceased living with his wife because he could not bear to think of the expenditure for carfare between his home and his shop. His stepson and standaughter who are also his stepson and stepdaughter, who are also his nephew and niece, took charge of the body. They said that he left ten lots in Woodlawn worth about \$10,000. They suspected that he had stowed away paper currency in furniture in the shop.

BANKS MAY GET PROVIDENT LIFE And Turn Out Both the Heinze and Phila delphia Directors.

Following the notification by the insur ance departments of this State and Colorado to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to cease writing new business it was announced yesterday that a meeting of the directors had been called for tomorrow afternoon at which the condition of the company would be discussed.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who stepped in when the row between the Thomases and the Philadelphia syndicate threatened to interfere seriously with the company's business, has been trying to get the Thomases and their friends on the board of directors and the eight directors representing the Philadelphia syndicate to resign. The examination thus far made having shown that the capital and surplus are impaired it is extremely likely that the banks will call some of the loans of the Thomases and call some of the loans of the Thomases and take possession of the stock of the company which they hold as collateral. Practically all of the 1,058 shares of the company owned by the Thomases are up as collateral, the banks holding this stock being, it is understood, the Mercantile National, the Consolidated National and the Hudson Trust Company. It is understood that Mr. Woodruff has been seeking to get the bank to follow this course and name a new board immediately.

mmediately. Immediately.

The company has nothing to do but obey the order of the Commissioners to cease writing new business, although before the report of the examiners is accepted it may ask for a hearing. One of the officers said yesterday that the renewals would said yesterday that the renewals would carry the company along, as it was the old business that was profitable to the com-pany. In fact, it was said that the profit on this old business might by proper con-servatism eventually make up the im-

"The company will be able to pay all of its obligations," said this officer, "and the discontinuance of new business with proper conservatism will lead to the strengthening of the company."

Cab Brivers Accept Arbitration. The offer of the executive committee of the New York Livery Stable Owners' Association to arbitrate both the demands of the cab drivers and the propositions of the the cab drivers and the propositions of the employers was accepted yesterday by the executive committee of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers. A committee consisting of an equal number of amployers and cab drivers' representatives will are the proposed of the cab drivers will remain at meantime the cab drivers will remain at the present wages of \$15 a week.

work at the present wages of \$15 a week.

German Expert Urges Economy by Utilizing Fuels of Low Grade.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers heard yesterday a paper by F. E. Junke of Berlin, Germany, who pointed out that it was necessary to economize in the use of coal for the benefit of the future, and with that idea in view to encourage a rational use of low grade fuels, such as lignite and peat. He said in part:

An efficient utilization of coal, generally speaking, tends toward the preservation of national values, making a country self-sup-porting and independent of the world's markets. It also aids the prevention of hygienic abuses, which if not amended are apt prematurely to weaken the earning capacity and the industrial activity of a nation.

It remains a matter of the greatest economic importance to find methods and means for utilizing the enormous stretches of lignite and peat lands, especially those located in the neighborhood of large undeveloped bodies of rich ore, which abound in remote districts of the United States and elsewhere and either to transform the raw coals into ome form of available energy which can be transmitted over long distances at reasonable cost or to refine the low grade fuels into superior products, such as briquettes or coke or chemicals, that they may serve as a basis for other industries to grow upon and to prosper. The question which remains to be settled then is not whether we should se the inferior classes of coal, but how we can use them most efficiently.

Herr Junge put special stress on a proposi-ion for government control of coal lands tion for government coin this country, saying:

It would seem a very wise policy of President Roosevelt's administration to aim toward preventing the passing of coal lands of the United States into private ownership and the control of corporations. Of the advantages claimed for the proposed leasing system there are three which on the subject: (1) Government control will prevent the waste in extraction and handling of fuels: (2) it will permit the Government of fuels; (2) it will permit the Government to reserve from general use fuels especially suitable for metallurgical and other special industries; (3) it will enable the Government to protect the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel supplies. It is estimated that already about one-half the total area of high grade coal lands in the West is under private control. Only 30,000,000 acres are left for the Administration to take action upon.

to take action upon.
Other papers were read by J. R. Bibbins and G. I. Alden of Pittsburg, Prof. Charles E. Lucke of Columbia, Sidney A. Reeve of Harvard and W. B. Russell of this city.
A trip through the Hudson River tunnels was made in the afternoon under the direction of Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer. The party was in two divisions, in one being the persons who walked the two miles of tubes and in the other those who merely inspected the tunnel as far as the caisson.
There was an illustrated lecture last night on color photography by F. E. Ives night on color photography by F. E. Ives of the New York Camera Club, assisted by A. R. Steiglitz.

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL. 1,838,486 Cubic Yards Excavated During the Month of November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to-day informed the Washington office of the commission that during November the total excavation on the canal amounted to 1,838,486 cubic yards, as compared with 1,868,729 cubic yards in the previous month. Of the total amount excavated last month 1,816,349 was in the canal prism and 22,047 from accessory

The rainfall for inches and there were only twenty-four working days in the month, which partly accounts for the decrease in the monthly amount of excavation. The total excavation in November of last year was 389,407 cubic yards. The average daily excavation for November was 76,600 cubic yards, as compared with 68,314 cubic yards in October.

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.- The battleships New Jersey and Missouri have sailed from Boston for Newport, the battleship Vermont from Newport for New York, the converted yacht Eagle from Key West for Port-au-Prince, the armored cruisers St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and Charleston and the destroyer Preble from Magdalena Bay for San Diego.

The collier Brutus has arrived at Balti-

more, the battleship Kentucky at Boston, the converted yacht Wasp at Haverstraw and the battleship Louisiana at Hampton

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-These army orders were

Issud to-day:

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, from
Department of the East to Washington, D. C.
Capt. Henry B. Clark, coast artillery, from Thirtysecond to Sixty seventh Company.
Capt. Raymond B. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry, to Presidit of San Francisco.
First Lieut. William E. Gilmore, Twenty-eighth
Infantry, to Fort Snelling.
First Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, Assistant Surgeon, from Camp Capt. John Smith, near Norfolk,
Va., to Fort Terry.
Major Tyree B. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, from
Army War College to Fort Snelling.

These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, from the Georgia to Lieut. C. S. Bookwaiter, from the Georgia to home.

Lieut. C. P. Burt, from Harrisburg, Pa., to the Georgia as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. F. Rorschach, from Norfolk yard to the Des Moines.

Ensign D. McD. Le Breton, from Navy Department to the Missouri.

Surgeon G. H. Barber, previous orders modified: to naval hospital, Boston.

Surgeon E. S. Bogert, Jr., from the Milwaukee to the Pennsylvania.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brister, from the Pennsylvania to the Milwaukee.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Munson, from the Philadelphia to Asiatic station.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Felknap, previous orders grokeg; continue.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Felknap, previous orders grokeg; continue. lyn to the Pennsylvania.

Acting Assistant Surge on G. C. Thomas, to nava hospitai, Phili delphia.



The Longest Stocking that Santa Claus could fill would not hold half the pleasure for your children that they would get from THE

CHILDREN'S HOUR

The best stories of all the ages gathered together into

TEN BEAUTIFUL VOLUMES Copiously illustrated, superbly printed

and substantially bound. These books fascinate because of the human interest which the stories contain; they instruct, because they are beautifully painted word pictures in prose and verse, gems of literature that have passed the critical approval of the World's greatest scholars and educators.

Can you afford to let your children read the trashy stories that will harm them, when the

BEST IS WITHIN EASY REACH? Send for full descriptive circular, giving sample illustrations and particulars

EASY PAYMENT PLAN by which you get the books now, so that your children can

HAVE THEM FOR CHRISTMAS and you'll pay for them at leisure,

through the year, or for cash. Sold only by subscription. These seven hundred stories

could not be otherwise obtained without buying books that would cost \$300 to \$400, while our plan puts them greatest book offer ever made to the American Public.

Sign and return coupon to-day and we will stories free.

Sign and return coupon to-day and we will stories from two sample stories from the Children's Hour; also The Children's Hour; also valuable list of 700 stories,

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 85 Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK.

and full particulars of your ADDRESS

HOUGHTON,



Damask Sets For Christmas Gifts At "The Linen Store."

These Sets, which include Cloth and one dozen Napkins, are among the most useful and attractive of Holiday gifts. They may be ordered now to be delivered at any specified time and place before Christmas. All packed in boxes bearing our name and trade-mark.

Cloth 2x2 yds., with one dozen Napkins-\$4.75, 5.75, 6.25, 7.00, 8.50, 10.50, 11.50, 12.50, 14.00 and up. Cloth 2x21/2 yds., with one dozen Napkins-\$6.25, 7.50,

8.50, 9.50, 11.50, 13.50, 15.50, 17.50 and up. Cloth 2x3 yds., with one dozen Napkins-\$6.50, 7.00, 8.50, 9.25, 10.50, 11.50, 12.50, 13.25, 14.50, 15.50, 17.00, 20.00 and up.

Cloth 21/4 x21/4 yds., with one dozen Napkins--\$8.00, 9.25, 11.00, 11.75, 13.25, 14.00, 16.00, 17.00, 19.00 and up. Cloth 21/2x21/2 vds., with one dozen Napkins-\$8.75, 10.00. 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 15.00, 17.50, 20.00, 21.00 and up. Cloth 212x3 yds., with one dozen Napkins-\$9.75, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 16.00, 17.50, 19.00, 22.00, 23.00 and up. Longer cloths may be had at proportionate prices. Mail orders have prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

5th Ave. & 34th St., Waldorf-Astoria.

B. Altman & Co.

SHAWLS

FOR HOUSE WEAR, MOTORING AND TRAVELING, VERY APPROPRIATE FOR GIFTS.

INDIA CHUDDAH, CHINESE SILK EMBROIDERED. ALGERIAN AND REAL ORENBURG SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS.

DOUBLE-FACED CASHMERE SHAWLS. HIMALAYAN SHAWLS IN THE SCOTCH CLANS. QUILTED VESTS, FASCINATORS, MOTOR HOODS AND CAPS.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S GOWNS

IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR READY-MADE GOWNS A NUMBER OF TAILOR SUITS AND DRESSES

WILL BE OFFERED AT

\$90.00 & \$120.00

\$75.00,

\$65.00.

REDUCED FROM \$95.00, \$135.00, \$160.00 & \$275.00

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT. Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American Dis-Tible & seperior Messenger office in the city

